

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE

VOL. 43

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 1, 1932

No. 1

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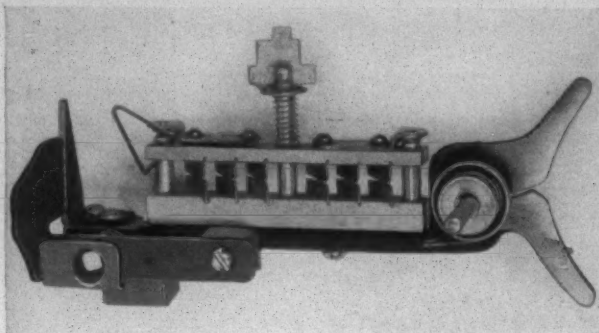
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 118 WEST FOURTH ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MAR. 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 2, 1897

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No. 1

Creaseless Cotton Process Announced

A DISCOVERY which may work revolutionary changes in the relative importance of the textile fabrics of the world is appearing on the industrial horizon.

After 14 years of research and expenditure of scores of thousands of pounds sterling, Tootal, Broadhurst Lee Co., Ltd., Manchester, England, has discovered a method of producing creaseless cotton. Materials with the anti-crease treatment already are being sold. Patent rights have been taken out in every important manufacturing country in the world.

Cotton goods and rayon goods crease easily, and the only way that manufacturers have partially succeeded in overcoming this defect has been by adding twist to the yarn, which makes the goods crepe-like, thereby increasing the cost and still leaving the materials far behind wool in anti-crease properties.

Kenneth Lee, chairman of the Tootal Broadhurst Lee, stated that they had found a means of putting what is called a synthetic condensation product inside the cotton hair itself and inside the artificial silk filament. The condensation product is pressed into the cotton fibre or rayon filament, much as dye permeates cloth, and this gives the cotton, and artificial silk, wool-like properties.

This condensation product has the advantage of adding to the weight of the material, and, as it is cheaper than cotton and the method of applying it is not expensive, it can be used for a large range of fabrics.

The process has a further advantage when used with rayon since it not only strengthens the material in the dry state but, what is more important, it nearly doubles the wet strength.

The process is applicable also to linen, shoddy, and silk. For silk it may also prove of great interest as a leader.

The process is a final one, and is applied after the goods are bleached, dyed or printed.

Announcement of the new British finish, perfected after fourteen years of experimentation, has aroused considerable interest among finishers, mill men and converters in this country. It is proving particularly interesting to firms handling rayon crepes, both sheers and flat crepes, since the ease with which these fabrics wrinkle has long been a cause of dissatisfaction on the part of buyers. Examples of rayon fabrics which had been given the anti-crease finish, seen at the local offices of the British firm, proved muss-proof.

IMPORTANT FOR COTTON

The new finish is also being carefully studied by sellers of cotton dress goods, who believe that 1933 will be a cotton novelty year. Reducing the tendency of cotton dresses to wrinkle to a minimum and thus cutting the cost of upkeep of cotton frocks would, they believe, add considerably to their popularity. It is also proving of

interest to the manufacturers of men's cotton suitings who have been developing considerable research of their own to the problem of wrinkling. The fact that the finish will not add unduly to the cost of handling of fabrics makes it doubly interesting to converters.

Announcement of the anti-crease treatment for fabrics was made by Mr. Lee at the annual meeting of his firm on August 9. At that time he announced that materials with the anti-crease treatment were already being sold in England by his firm. He said that in the near future his salesmen would offer a line of men's anti-crease ties, since the firm thought that by putting an anti-crease tie on the market it would be a good means of demonstrating the value of the process to the public.

The British firm is reported to be extremely busy on its anti-crease fabrics. In order to increase production to meet the demand, the firm is building an addition to its finishing plant.

In telling of the development of the anti-crease process, the research department of Tootal, Broadhurst, Lee Co., Ltd., stated that one of the first problems submitted to it when organized at the end of the World War was:

"Here is a piece of cotton cloth. Crush it in the hand and throw it on the table; it is covered with creases. Here is a piece of woolen cloth; treat it similarly and it shows scarcely any creases. Make cotton like wool in this respect."

"This was worse than looking for the proverbial needle in the bundle of hay," stated the report of the research department. "One does at least know that the needle is there, but it was not certain that cotton could be endowed with the requisite woolen property."

"For fourteen years the problem has been worked on, but it is only recently that a satisfactory solution has been found and patented, which, while making cotton fabrics springy, maintains their other textile properties."

"During the progress of the work much fundamental research has been necessary. While this has assisted in the solution of the main problem, it has also suggested others which have been solved and the results incorporated in technical practice, this justifying the view that research man make useful contributions even in such an old industry as that of cotton."

"At an early stage it was found that if springiness of the fabric as a whole is to be produced, each individual cotton hair must be endowed with the necessary property. Hence the elastic qualities of cotton hairs had to be investigated. In the engineering industries the properties of materials are thoroughly tested in the laboratory before they are built into structures, but the published methods had to be invented and novel testing machines built for the purpose."

"Cotton lint, from which cotton yarns are spun, con-

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sists of a multitude of fine hairs about one inch long and a few ten-thousands of an inch in diameter. If the cut ends of dyed hairs are examined with a microscope, it is well known that the dye can be seen to have penetrated the whole body of the hair, showing that the hair is not solid throughout but, on the contrary, spongy.

"Rubber is the obvious substance to try to incorporate in the hair, but anyone using rubber fabrics can see that this would not be a very practicable solution to the problem. There are known, however, a number of artificial resins which might be suitable.

"Artificial resins are made by forming a solution of two or more suitable chemical substances and heating the solution until it gradually thickens and finally forms an elastic solid. This is the simple principle of the Tootal Anti-Crease Process; a suitable resin solution is pressed into the fabric and is then converted into an elastic resin by heating.

"If the cotton fabric treated as described is crushed in the hand it shows relatively few creases, and these rapidly disappear, just as in wool, whereas a piece of untreated cotton fabric shows no recovery from the creasing it has sustained.

EFFECT ON RAYONS

"The process is still more successful on some kinds of artificial silk, especially viscose artificial silk, which is by far the commonest type. In addition to creasing badly artificial silk is not very strong, and is particularly weak when wet, thus giving rise to damage in the laundry. The process described above increases the strength when the fabric is dry by 30-50 per cent, and in the wet condition the anti-crease fabric is often twice as strong as the ordinary, so that furnishing fabrics made of such material as well as dresses and other articles can be washed in safety without being appreciably weakened. In short, the treatment gets rid of the two most serious defects of artificial silk.

"In addition the anti-crease fabric is often twice as strong as the ordinary, so that furnishing fabrics made of such material as well as dresses and other articles can be washed in safety without being appreciably weakened. In short, the treatment gets rid of the two most serious defects of artificial silk.

"An additional advantage is that the shrinkage produced in the laundry is also much less. The process can also be applied to other textiles such as real silk, linen and cotton and wool mixtures."

REPORT TO STOCKHOLDERS

In announcing the new finish to his firm's stockholders, Mr. Lee said in part:

"We have found a means of putting what is called a synthetic condensation product inside the cotton hair itself and inside the artificial silk filament. The condensation product has been put inside the hair or filament, which are spongy substances (just like a dye has gone into properly colored cloth), and this has given the cotton and artificial silk wool-like properties. The condensation product has the advantage of adding to the weight of the material and it is cheaper than cotton and the method of supplying it is not expensive; it can be used for a very large range of fabrics.

"The process has a further advantage when used with artificial silk of the viscose variety; it not only strengthens the material in the dry state but, what is more important, it nearly doubles the wet strength. It is well known that when certain goods made from artificial silk are washed they often prove to be rotten; our process prevents this danger. The process is applicable also to linen, shoddy and silk. For silk it may also prove of great interest as a loader. The process is a final one and is applied after the goods are bleached, dyed or printed." literature gave little information on the cotton hairs from which all cotton fabrics are built. Hence new

Foreman Training

By the Educational Committee, National Founders Association.

IN handling people the foreman's job is to build up around himself in his department a group of people competent in every way to do the work required of the department and to know and supervise this group and its work in such a manner that he will meet the desires of his management on quantity, quality and cost of product and have a friendly, interested, stable group of workers. To do this he must be able to—

1. Place his men according to their ability and capacity.
2. Give instructions properly.
3. Manage individual workers according to their temperament.
4. Delegate work and responsibility correctly and supervise it properly.
5. Set a proper example for his people.
6. Secure and hold the friendship and respect of his people.

PLACING WORKERS

Placing individual workers according to their ability and capacity may require much study of people and many changes in distribution of work, but the results possibly of accomplishment by a successful following of such a program make the effort worth while. If men are not so placed management and the business loses by not receiving the full efficiency of the individual, and the man himself will eventually leave or become an indifferent worker, for none of us can, for long, take a real interest in, or find happiness, in doing work for which we are not fitted and which we cannot do well. If a foreman has workers who are not fitted for the particular work he has them doing, he should in fairness to such worker and without consideration of the monetary loss to the business, see to it that their work is changed.

PROPER INSTRUCTION TO WORKERS

A foreman's position presupposes his responsibility for the kind of work done by those working for him. If you eliminate the losses suffered in industry in processing materials that are due to defective raw materials and wrong equipment or tools you will find that these things cause only a small percentage of losses and that the major portion of such losses are due to carelessness or inefficiency on the part of someone. If you analyze these losses you will find that almost invariably there was lack of proper instructions somewhere. In the assignment of work a foreman must know first the job, and second the worker, sufficiently well that he can instruct properly as to methods, and he must know when he has given the type of instructions necessary for the individual who is to do the work. Failure to do both properly, is certain to result in indifferent work and in a resentful, disgruntled workman, and the fault lies with the foreman, not with the worker.

MANAGING INDIVIDUALS

Manage the individual according to his temperament. We all know from our own experience how differently we are affected by our contacts with different people. Some people we know can say things to us or do things to us without offense, that would be deeply resented if said or done by another. This is because no two people are exactly alike in disposition and general make-up. This being true the foreman must study two things, first the proper method of handling each individual and second

the effect of his own personality on the worker. It is never necessary in the handling of people to be abusive or sarcastic, or to do the thing that will hurt or humiliate. If a foreman does these things he has only erected one additional barrier to proper future relations. When criticism or correction is needed a foreman must not avoid the issue but he must do these things in a proper manner. When commendation or praise has been earned they should not be withheld, but they should be given in such a manner as to stimulate further endeavor and not in a way that might create a feeling of self sufficiency that would lead to a relaxation of effort.

DELEGATING WORK

A foreman, if he is to develop his executive capacity and if he is to have the time necessary to plan his work, must judge his men, watch his product, and make the proper and necessary contacts with his superiors in the organization and must learn to delegate many of the details of the work of his department to others. The question of what functions or duties may be safely delegated, and of a proper supervision of them thereafter, the ability to delegate responsibility along with work and maintain the proper contact with the work is of vital importance to successful foremanship and is too frequently not understood by foremen.

FOREMAN TO SET EXAMPLE

Set a good example. Very few of us realize to what extent our actions and conduct are observed by those who work for us. If a foreman's conduct is such as to deserve criticism he can do nothing if he finds his people making such criticisms, and he will find it hard to make the necessary corrections if he should find his people copying his conduct. If he expects those who work with him and for him to observe the rules necessary to the proper operation of his department, then he must observe them himself. If he expects them to be clean and orderly about their work and their personal appearance then he must be so himself. He must maintain a proper dignity on the job. By this I do not mean, to use a slang expression, that he should "High Hat" anyone. He should be agreeable and friendly with his workers but never to the extent that he loses his authority over them.

Increasing Sales of Cotton Goods

"Cotton goods sales for the week have been very large. It became increasingly apparent last week that grey goods stocks were depleted in many cases and substantially reduced in others. The next important and necessary step was that the purchases of the past thirty days should definitely be passed on to the consumers, which is being accomplished, and the present week has seen further purchases from mills in large volume at increasing prices from day to day," the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company reports.

"Cottons of all descriptions are wanted now for delivery extending several months ahead, reflecting the confidence of most buyers in present values which we feel are still favorable to the consumers. There are some buyers, however, who have refused to recognize the favorable opportunities of recent days and who continue to question present values.

"From the point of view of the mill, adjustment in prices has given opportunity to liquidate stocks, to plan more orderly production and to work out a steadier employment situation but the present spread between today's cotton and cloth prices leaves the same unhappy net result that prevailed when cotton was at its lowest.

However, in view of the recent business, we believe that from now on there will be fewer sellers except at a better level of prices.

"The improvement has been general in all branches of the business but print cloths, broadcloths and other constructions requiring print yarns have led the procession. Contracts are quoted and are being sold at higher prices than for spots and quick goods—a healthy and desirable condition.

"Fancy goods in both heavy and fine yarns, as well as mixtures with rayon and silk, have benefited by the improved condition. Narrow sheeting sales have totalled several times present production; this and the wide sheeting group have been in the poorest condition of any. The larger demand has come from converters, jobbers and bag manufacturers but there is also improvement of interest on the part of the mechanical trade. Sales of drills and twills have been more scattered but advancing prices have held firmly. Towels, colored goods and sheets and pillow cases have shared with other groups in the heavy buying, reflecting, we believe, actual needs and limited speculative tendencies.

"We do not think that recognition of the very large requirements of the Red Cross and what they will mean to industry have yet been fully realized, for, according to Washington dispatches, the demand will reach the enormous total of two hundred and fifty million yards. To those in the industry, however, no explanation is needed.

"We believe that still better days are ahead and favor a conservative merchandising policy."

State College Textile School Prepares for Fall Session

The Textile School of North Carolina State College is making extensive preparations for the fall session which will open when freshmen register on September 23rd.

Since Summer School, members of the faculty have been visiting mills, finishing plants, and other places in order to secure additional data for their courses.

Dr. Thomas Nelson, Dean of the Textile School, spent some time in New York and Washington, D. C., studying fabrics and collecting information which will be used in his courses on rayon throwing, fancy and Jacquard weaving and designing of cotton and rayon fabrics.

David B. Hardin, assistant professor of knitting, spent some time in a knitting mill at Dallas, Texas, and is now doing some research work in knitting at Newton, N. C.

Albert H. Grimshaw, associate professor of textile chemistry and dyeing, is now on a trip to the New England States, and will visit dyeing and finishing plants to collect additional material for his courses in dyeing, textile printing, and textile microscopy.

John T. Hilton, associate professor of yarn manufacturing, and T. R. Hart, associate professor of weaving and designing, after visiting Southern mills, are now in Raleigh supervising improvements in their departments.

During the summer much additional material has been added to the notes which are used as a basis for the lectures by members of the faculty. Many thousand sheets of additional mimeograph notes have been run, and will be bound into convenient books for use by the students. The lectures and mimeographed notes are further supplemented by material supplied by machinery builders and manufacturers, and by required reference work in the State College library, which contains a large and varied assortment of the best textile books.

The Cotton Situation

By C. T. Revere, of Munds, Winslow & Potter.

IF cotton has one outstanding characteristic it is its tendency to discount an indicated supply situation before it pays even passing attention to any other feature. If the crop outlook is unfavorable, the prospective shortage is given exclusive attention. If the outlook is for a big yield, it usually is futile to suggest the likelihood of an increased absorptive demand before the discounting process has run its course.

Apparently we are passing through that particular market phase at present. The surprise report of the Bureau on August 8, received with skepticism by many at the outset, has been accepted at its face value by the speculative contingent who now are willing to go considerably further and base their operations on the practical assurance of a yield substantially below the latest official forecast. If one were to judge by previous experience, we must be prepared to see private estimates in the neighborhood of 10,500,000 compared with 11,306,000 as given on August 8, while some daring statistician may try to establish a reputation by putting the figure in the neighborhood of 10,000,000 bales.

There are two unknown quantities that will have to be considered in attempting to guess at the next Bureau forecast. One is the allowance that may have been made by the government statisticians for further deterioration. The other is the weight that may be attached to this season's unusual feature—the small size of the bolls.

It is our belief that the members of the Crop Reporting Board, while striving above all for prophetic accuracy, would have been less chagrined by an under-estimate than an over-estimate. Certainly they would have come in for less criticism if they had put the crop 300,000 bales below its final out-turn than if they had over-shot the mark by 100,000 bales.

Moreover, we think that the members of the Board, taking into consideration the trend of crop developments, may have made a substantial allowance for progressive weevil damage. In our opinion, the firm foothold established by this pect and the character of the weather would have justified such procedure.

On the other hand, as we intimated in our letter last week, we doubt if they could have made full allowance for the small size of the bolls until after a careful and extensive August inspection. We do not believe the trade appreciates the comparative under-fertilization this season. In 1929-30, fertilizer sales in the Cotton Belt amounted to about 5,673,000 tons. In 1930-31, the sales dropped to 4,166,000 tons. This latter season, however, produced a much larger yield per acre than the preceding season. This was due in great measure to the fact that an unprecedented residue of fertilizer was left in the soil as a result of the prolonged drought in 1929-30. This effective reserve is believed to have amounted to about 25 per cent of the application of the season of 1929-30, thus adding probably 1,400,000 tons to the 4,166,000 tons purchased in 1930-31. Last season's cotton crop, therefore, may be said to have been abundantly fertilized. Therein we find the explanation for the heavy fruiting and the large bolls, not overlooking, of course, the favorable character of the weather and the practical absence of weevil damage.

This season the Cotton Belt has been forced to rely entirely on the negligible purchase of 2,628,000 tons of fertilizers, considerably less than half the amount that

was available last year. Moreover, the quality of the fertilizer was below average. It is difficult to measure the effect of this reduced application of plant food. The effect undoubtedly should be felt largely in the States east of the Mississippi, although Louisiana, eastern Texas and Arkansas in previous years have used a fair amount of fertilizer. Advices from our friends throughout the Atlantic States and Alabama indicate that repercussion has been felt in the reduced size of the bolls. In some localities bolls are of normal size, but it may be assumed that this condition has been due to local instances of fairly adequate fertilization.

We believe the result of the reduce duse of fertilizer will be seen in disappointing fruiting—reduced number of bolls per plant—and also in the smaller size of the bolls and lessened length of staple.

Just how much importance field agents of the Crop Reporting Board will attach to this feature will be reflected in the report issued September 8.

As we stated in the beginning of this discussion, the market at present is engaged in the discounting of a very short crop. Some extremists may be inclined to place the ultimate probabilities below 10,000,000 bales. We doubt if the private forecasts will throw much light on the actual situation, and we believe it advisable to await the Bureau figures in September.

The ultimate course of prices will be contingent on broad economic factors, such as trade improvement and the size of foreign crops. Last year India had a virtual crop disaster with a yield about 2,000,000 bales below the previous season. Thus far reports from India are favorable with a reduction of 3 per cent in acreage. No reliable forecast can be made at this time, but the outlook is believed to be for a yield at least 1,500,000 bales of 400 pounds above last season. The China crop, according to latest advices, is about 1,000,000 bales larger than last year.

The consumption of American cotton, as we have suggested, is largely dependent upon the state of trade in the United States and Europe. Another factor, however, enters into this calculation, and that is the demand from the Far East. Japan and China in the past season have taken about 1,000,000 bales above their consumption, and these purchases were largely made on the inducement of the extremely low price. An advance of more than 60 per cent from the low levels of the season, combined with increased yields in India and China and the surplus purchases over consumption, is believed by some authorities to indicate a reduced demand from the Far East.

If the supposition proves correct that the Far East may take possibly 1,000,000 bales less American cotton this season than last, it is obvious that this lessened demand must be made up by increased consumption in Europe and in the United States. In other words, the offtake will be governed by the state of trade in America and Europe.

The goods markets have been more active lately, and sales of drills and sheetings for the first half of August, for example, represent about 300 per cent of the present low rate of production. There has been heavy buying of print cloths.

In other words, the primary markets have been active and broadening. The real test of the situation will come

(Continued on Page 18)

Good News From The Mills

CLOVER, S. C.—The Clover Mills Company has recently received large orders, thus allowing full-time day and night operation for several weeks.

GREENSBORO, GA.—The Mary-Leila Cotton Mills, running only on a part-time day shift for several months, has resumed its 24-hour schedule.

DALLAS, TEX.—Permission has been obtained from the State Labor Department for the Dallas Cotton Mills to operate on Sunday. The plant is now working night and day, giving employment to 500 laborers.

SHELBYVILLE, TENN.—The production of the Robinson-McGill Knitting Mills will be increased with the installation of new machinery, which is now being placed, it is learned. The mills feature knitted underwear, but with the additional machinery other knitted garments will be made.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—The Appalachian Mills are now running around 80 to 90 per cent normal, according to Roy Lotspeich, president. "The orders are small," Mr. Lotspeich said, "but in good number and from a wide range—in fact, from all over the country. We have the orders all right, what we want now is a better price for our goods."

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Hampton division of the Pacific Mills, including the Capital City, Granby, Olympia and Richland plants, is now operating on a day and night schedule of 55 hours each. The products manufactured here are shipped to the Lyman, S. C., plant to be finished.

MARION, N. C.—A full-time working week for the approximately 1,200 operatives of the Clinchfield and Marion Manufacturing Companies was inaugurated. There is a possibility that the full-week schedule can be maintained indefinitely, it was said.

The new schedule increases the number of hours from 35 to 55 per week.

CATAWBA, N. C.—Full-time operations on day and half time at night shifts has been resumed by the Elliott Knitting Mill here, giving employment to approximately 125 workers. The plant had been running only part time for several months. A large number of orders have been received by W. R. Keith, superintendent of the mill, calling for the entire output of the mill for the next three months.

TAMPA, FLA.—The Everrite Hosiery Company, New York, will build a \$30,000 hosiery mill at 34th street and Michigan avenue, within the next six weeks, according to negotiations with the city water department which has been authorized by the board of aldermen to construct an eight-inch main to the location. The site was purchased several years ago by Elias P. Romb, president, who expects to begin operations with a force of between 20 and 30 employees, manufacturing silk and rayon hosiery.

Mr. Romb has been in the knitting business 25 years, and his company is now selling the output of 14 mills. He recently decided to operate his own factory.

WAYNESVILLE, N. C.—Production by Royle & Pilkington Tapestry Mill for August increased from 20 to 25 per cent over July, B. E. Colkritt, office manager, reported. While the number of looms in operation has not been increased, both day and night schedules are being maintained and prospects are for increase of operation to meet a steadier demand for the goods.

HICKORY, N. C.—The Whisnant Hosiery Mill, which has been running full time ever since its organization four years ago, has let a contract for construction of 42 feet of additional space to the mill. This is the fourth time the plant has been enlarged to take care of increased business. Part of the new space will be used for installation of 25 more machines and part for two new offices.

At present the plant employs about 245 persons, but when the new machinery is installed a number of additional workers will be added and production of about 1,500 dozen pairs of hose per day will be affected.

HICKORY, N. C.—A survey reveals that the textile and manufacturing plants of Hickory are operating on schedules of from four to six days weekly.

The Shuford group of mills is operating four days a week, while the Hickory Spinning Company has a four and one-half day weekly schedule.

The Brookford Mills Company resumed practically full-time operations two weeks ago, following a shutdown of ten weeks. The Ivey Spinning Company has opened for a week's operation.

MEXIA, TEX.—The Mexia textile mills reopened Wednesday, employing 75 workers full time with a prospect of going double shift as soon as orders for ducking pile up. The mills had closed several weeks ago after running three days a week for two years, and planned to remain idle for a year or more. Suddenly orders came in, exhausting supplies for a month ahead. It was announced that J. G. Coman, who has been superintendent, will also become general manager on September 1, when the resignation of W. L. Steele takes place.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—Frank M. Bennet Company has been appointed selling agent for the Irene Mills, makers of cotton damasks and bedspreads.

Price advances were made during the week on the dimity spreads of Rhodes-Rhyne Manufacturing Company. The rayon spreads have been withdrawn temporarily, pending the showing of the new line.

Frank M. Bennet Company reports a good business in spreads, as well as in sheets and pillow cases, and its other lines.

MARION, N. C.—Announcement has been made of the purchase by C. G. and Albert Carpenter, of the Novelty Hosiery Mill from W. K. M. Gilkey. Operation of the mill will continue without change, except in name, which has been changed from Novelty to Blue Ridge Hosiery Mill, the new owners said.

The Carpenters, father and son, came here from Pulaski, Va., about three years ago, and have been associated with Mr. Gilkey in the operation of the mill since their arrival in Marion. C. G. Carpenter, the elder, has charge of production, while the son was office manager and was connected with sales management.

Good News From The Mills

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—The Selma Manufacturing Company has plans under way for the installation of a power plant at the mills, which including the construction and equipment will represent an expenditure of more than \$30,000.

DALLAS, TEX.—After being shut down for two weeks for annual vacations, Baker-Moise Hosiery Mills, manufacturers of full-fashioned hosiery, has again started operation on a day and night schedule.

This mill has been operating day and night, full force, since March, 1931, employing 114 men and women in the factory and 22 in the office and sales departments.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.—A new unit is to be added to the silk mills of Frank Ix & Sons, Inc. Plans and specifications have been completed and will be submitted to contracting firms at an early date. This addition will add about 50 per cent capacity to the present plant. The mills have been running full time. There are 160 employees in the plant at present.

CLEVELAND, TENN.—W. C. Campbell, manager of the Charles Bacon Company Hosiery Mill, states that all five of the Bacon Mills are running full time now. The mills at Cleveland, Loudon and Morristown will be running at night as well as full force in the daytime and those of Lenoir City and Greeneville will operate for the present only on the day shift. The local mill has been in full day operation for two months.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—Following a shut-down for the past eight weeks, the Irene Mills resumed work Monday. Approximately 125 people went back to their jobs, officials said.

The Hamrick group of mills, employing approximately 2,000 people, went back on full schedules a few weeks ago, after working on a curtailed program for several months.

STATESVILLE, N. C.—The plant of the Duchess Fabrics Corporation, near the western limits of Statesville, is now running full time, with both night and day shifts, giving employment to 70 people.

For the past year this plant had operated on a curtailed schedule, but it is now on a full capacity basis, with prospects for continued good business, at least for the immediate future, it was learned from the office.

GRIFFIN, GA.—The Highland Mills, the Griffin Mills, the Griffin Knitting Mills and the Gresham Manufacturing Company are operating full time. Other industries are operating 65 per cent and "hopeful" of going on full time in a short while.

The Highland Mills went on full time Tuesday and in addition is dunning a night shift of 200 looms.

The Griffin Knitting Mills have been running for several months on full time basis and expect to continue on such a schedule.

The Gresham Manufacturing Company reports mill work contracts for the government at Fort Benning, for four schools at Atlanta and homes in other places.

Other plants report 65 per cent operating time and indications before long they are hopeful of full-time schedule.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Fourteen hundred operatives of the Standard Knitting Mills will soon be put on a five and a half days a week operating schedule, according to E. J. Ashe, vice-president and assistant manager. They are now working three days each week. Mr. Ashe said: "We have been working full shifts and only working three days a week. With cool weather and orders increasing daily we will soon open our plant for the full-time working week."

LYNCHBURG, VA.—An announcement from the Southern operating office of the Consolidated Textile Corporation here said that 750 employees will be called back to work at the corporation's plant here on Monday, September 5, and at the same time work will be resumed by approximately 800 additional operatives in mills at Burlington and Shelby, N. C., and LaFayette, Ga. The mills had been closed for two months but Allen F. Johnson, vice-president, said orders have been received giving an overlook for full-time steady operation in the future.

DYERSBURG, TENN.—During the last few weeks Dyersburg appears to have been coming in for its share of the increase in business reported over the South. According to E. L. Amis, the Dyersburg Cotton Products, Inc., have obtained more contracts recently than in the previous six months, although the mills have had a comparatively good business all along. Contracts will keep the corporation, which now employs 825 operatives in its spinning, knitting, dyeing and manufacturing departments, busy until the first of 1933. The spinning department has been operating on a double shift basis and a new department begins running nights this week.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—The Rocky Mount Mills opened on full-time schedule Monday, after more than a year on a one, two or three-day a week working basis.

Employment thus was given approximately 300 operatives who have been without work during the time the mills have been virtually idle.

Turner B. Bunn, secretary of the plant, said the outlook is brighter, in regard to finding markets for the mills' products, than it has been for some time, adding that the time when operations may have to be curtailed "is not in sight."

ATHENS, GA.—Mills here and in northeast Georgia are resuming full-time operations after various periods of part-time activity.

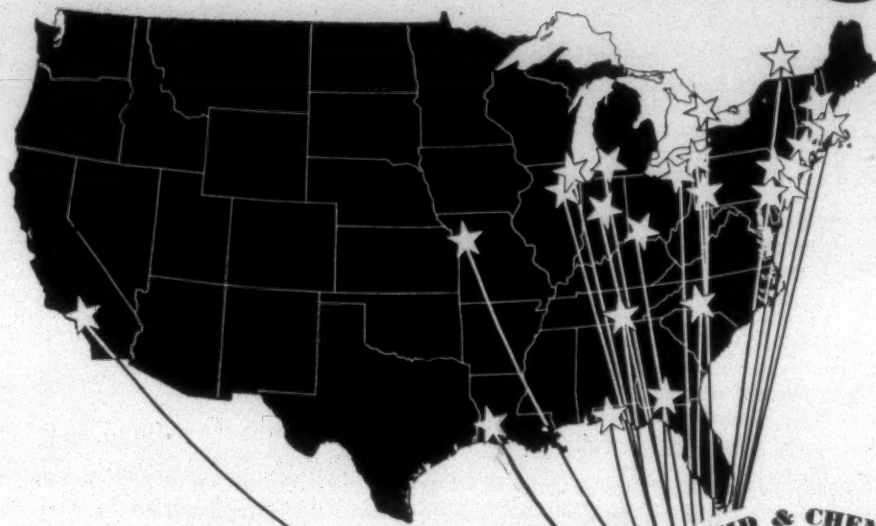
The Mallison Braided Cord Company, which had been running with full force three days per week, has resumed a six-day schedule, while the Big Ace Overall Company, which has been operating on full time, contemplates night work with prospects for more employees.

The Mary Leila Cotton Mills at Greensboro, which recently resumed operations, are now running with full forces night and day. The Union Manufacturing Company at Union Point, is on a full-time schedule, while the Lavonia Manufacturing Company at Lavonia has resumed full-time operations after having been on a curtailed schedule for several months.

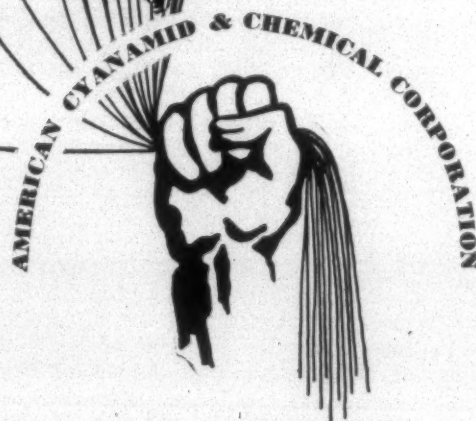
Hundreds of mill workers at Gainesville, Elberton and Commerce are going back to work as mills resume operations in those towns.

(Continued on Page 16)

Coverage



A single responsible organization... yet its facilities cover almost unlimited territory, and many, many industries. American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation's field is well starred with service points... Branch offices and plants strategically placed across the country... each one a representative business unit... make possible this unusually wide scope of service; and logically enough, in the products offered there is a reflection of this geographic strength.



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Starches Gums	Tri Sodium Phosphate

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★ LINDEN, N. J.
★ DANBURY, CONN.



AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

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PERSONAL NEWS

W. L. Steele has resigned as manager of the Mexia Cotton Mills, Mexia, Tex.

J. S. Coman, superintendent of the Mexia Cotton Mills, Mexia, Tex., will hereafter be manager also.

J. B. Holt, who resigned as superintendent of the Rodman-Heath Cotton Mills, Waxhaw, N. C., some months ago, has returned to that mill as general superintendent.

John A. McCarn has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Hudson Manufacturing Company, Hudson, N. C., to become overseer of carding and spinning at the Spindale Mills, Spindale, N. C.

Friends of Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs, of the staff of the Southern Textile Bulletin, will learn with much regret of the death last Sunday of her mother, Mrs. Mary Ellen Lampley. Mrs. Lampley was 81 years of age and had been ill for some months. Funeral services were held at Norwood, N. C.

A. E. Yates, president of the Yates Bleachery Company, Flintstone, Ga., recently returned from a short trip abroad. He finds that the United States is far ahead of the English in the character of equipment in our finishing plants. British finishing machinery is antiquated by comparison, he states. Whatever advantage they may have on the other side comes from the skill of the workers who have been engaged in this occupation for generations. Mr. Yates attended the recent Cotton Pageant in England.

Dr. Eugene Manning will be in charge of the Textile Chemistry and Dyeing Division of Clemson Textile Department during the coming school year, 1932 to 1933.

Dr. Manning comes to the college well qualified for this work, in that he has not only taught five years, but also has had some ten years' experience in chemical research as applied to textiles and in practical work in commercial plants. This experience consists of work with Meigs, Bassett & Slaughter, consulting chemical engineers, Philadelphia, Pa.; with DuPont Company, both in rayon and dyestuffs; with Joseph Bancroft & Sons in padder and jig dye house; and in the laboratory of the Connecticut State Water Commission located at Yale University. Dr. Manning holds a S.B. degree in both Civil Engineering and Chemical Engineering from the University of Delaware, a S.B. degree in Chemical Engineering from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a Ph.D. in Physical Chemistry from the University of Pennsylvania. He comes to Clemson from the research laboratory of the Elkland Leather Company in Pennsylvania.

Julian Robertson, general manager of the North Carolina Finishing Company, Yadkin, N. C., has patented a method for finishing of fabric. This patent is assigned to North Carolina Finishing Company. It relates to the method of finishing continuous web fabric which has been stretched lengthwise and shrunk crosswise during the preliminary wet treatments of bleaching. It comprises stretching the fabric transversely while holding it under lengthwise tension and drying the fabric in such stretched condition, and then calendering the fabric, and then subjecting the calendered fabric to a shrinking treatment to permit shrinkage in both directions by wetting

the fabric and then stretching the fabric transversely while holding it under lengthwise tension and then drying and ironing the fabric, and then subjecting it to a further shrinking treatment by wetting the fabric to permit further shrinking in both directions and finally drying and ironing the fabric.

Gaston G. Gage has been added to the teaching staff of the Textile Department of Clemson College, Clemson College, S. C., as instructor in Carding and Spinning. Mr. Gage, upon completion of his textile engineering course at Clemson in 1921, became connected with the Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills of Chester, S. C. With this company he has had some ten years of practical experience in the various capacities of assistant overseer of weaving, overseer of carding, overseer of spinning, and overseer of the cloth room.

OBITUARY

GEO. CRESS FISHER

Concord, N. C.—Geo. Cress Fisher, 39, associated for 12 years with the Cannon Mills Company, and located at the Gibson plant here, died suddenly of a heart attack at his home on North Church street. He had been in ill health for several weeks.

A son of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Fisher, the deceased was a native of Concord, and one of the city's most popular and successful young business men. After service in the world war he was employed for a year at the Concord National Bank, transferring 12 years ago to the Cannon chain of mills.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Cora Penninger Fisher, and the following brothers and sisters: Mrs. J. H. Dorton, Mrs. J. C. Pounds, J. C. Fisher, Mrs. J. E. Whitesides, Miss Mary F. Fisher, and J. F. Fisher, all of Concord; W. Homer Fisher, of Greensboro; Mrs. J. B. Moore, of Raleigh, and Mrs. Archie Allred, of High Point.

W. H. MONTY

William H. Monty, 63, president of the Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, died suddenly in his office at the company plant, 821 West First street, last Saturday morning. He was apparently well when we went to his office, but was seized with a heart attack. He died in his chair before a physician who was summoned could arrive.

Mr. Monty was well known here and throughout the South, especially among the textile manufacturers. He came South 33 years ago from New Hampshire and founded the Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. He had been its president and treasurer since its establishment.

He is survived by his wife, two daughters, two sons, three sisters and two brothers.

Mr. Monty was a member of the Second Presbyterian church.

HUGH LANGFORD MOORE

Cramerton, N. C.—Hugh Langford Moore, secretary and assistant treasurer of Cramerton Mills, died suddenly at his home here Monday night of a heart attack. He was 57 years of age and had been connected with the Cramerton chain since 1909.

Funeral services for the mill executive were held Thursday morning at 11 o'clock at the home under the direction of Rev. A. C. Presbyterian church. Burial was in Oakwood cemetery in Gastonia.

Low Stocks Bring Out Buying

Bliss, Fabyan & Co., Inc., comment on the market developments:

"The volume and character of business placed through this organization," says the company, "would indicate that in a number of instances there are unmistakable signs of exhaustion on manufacturers' and retailers' shelves, and that a number of fabrics coming out of the mills are almost immediately going into consumption, rather than, as has sometimes been the case in previous activity, where the title of the merchandise was merely changing hands."

Bliss, Fabyan & Co., Inc., further stated it was their belief that until more definite information was available as to the actual result of this year's cotton crop, that they believed it unwise to sell their mills appreciably farther ahead than they can now operate on orders already placed, as the cotton situation, combined with the exhaustion of stocks throughout the entire country, might provide the mills with an entirely different set of conditions to work under during the winter and the early

Viscose Rayon Prices Advanced

The first quality quotations of the Viscose Company conform with those quoted last week by Tubize Chatillon Corporation, except on 50 denier and 300 denier. Viscose Company quotations are 10 cents higher on 50 denier and 3 cents less on the 300 denier.

The prices are for bright, Dulesco and dull yarns. One change in the narrowing of the price differential between first and second quality. The quotations made in the

market last week had differentials of 5 cents between the two qualities. Those of the Viscose Company have a differential of 5 cents on the 50 denier, 3 cents up to and including 125 denier and 2 cents on the remaining sizes.

In all cases from 125 denier and coarser the prices of first quality cones are the same as the first quality skeins. On 50, 70 and 100 denier the differential is 5 cents more.

Tubize Chatillon Advances Rayon Prices

The Tubize Chatillon Corporation announced its first advance in the prices of rayon yarns since the downward swing of prices began two years ago with the start of the business depression. The advance in prices announced average about ten cents a pound above the low prices for the depression period, which were announced on June 21. As a result of the advance in prices, the corporation's new schedule of prices is as follows:

SANCONIZE (Semi Dull-Nitro)

Cellulose	Skeins		
	1st	2nd	Cones
Denier			
50	1.00	.90	1.05
75	.90	.85	.95
100	.75	.70	.80
125	.65	.60	.70

LUSTRE, Semi-dull and Dull

(Viscose Process)			
75	.90	.85	.95
100	.75	.70	.80
125	.65	.60	.70
150	.60	.57	.60
200	.55	.52	.55
300	.50	.47	.50

AUCTION SALE

All Machinery and Supplies of Globe Cotton Manufacturing Company

Gaffney, S. C.

On Friday, September 16th, 1932

Beginning at 10:30 A. M., on the premises

Consisting of the following:

1—Liddell Belt Drive Waste Press; 1—Saco-Lowell Bale Breaker, 1920; one Saco-Lowell Vertical Opener, 1920; 1—Saco-Lowell Condenser, 1920; 13—Saco & Pettie 40" Cards; 26—Whitin 40" Cards. All cards nearly new clothing; 38 Deliveries Saco & Pettie Drawing, recently rebuilt and new metallic rolls installed; 2—Saco & Pettie Slubbers, 11x5½, 76 sps., new style compound; 2—Saco-Pettie Intermediates, 10x5, 104 sps., 1912; 2—Saco-Lowell Speeders, 1914 and 1918; 2—Saco-Pettie, 8x4, Speeders, 1909 and 1910; 4 Saco & Pettie Speeders, 8x4, 120 sps.; 30—Whitin Spinning Frames, 204 sps., 4" Ga., 2" rings, 7" traverse, metal thread board, creels for double roving, 1915, used 5 years, band drive. Please note that 95% of all spinning in the United States is band drive, only 5% tape drive. This spinning is high production stuff. MACHINE SHOP EQUIPMENT—One 14" swing Lathe; 1 Whitin Gear Cutter; 1 Barnes Drill Press; 1 Power Hack Saw; 1 Emery Grinder Stand; 1 Portable Electric Drill; 1 Ingersoll-Rand Air Compressor, 6x8, with Receiving Tank; 1—150 H. P. Return Tube Boiler with stack; 1—200 H. P. Corliss Engine.

MOTORS

1—100 H. P. Allis-Chalmers Motor, 550 volt, direct connected to Centrifugal Fire Pump, 1,000 gallon Capacity. Underwriters Tag; 1—G. E. Motor, 5 H. P.; 1—G. E. Motor, 7 H. P.; 1—G. E. Motor, 10 H. P.; 1—G. E. Motor, 15 H. P.; 1—G. E. Motor, 30 H. P.; 2—G. E. Motors, 50 H. P.; 8—Lincoln Motors, 4-Frame Drive, 20 H. P. All Motors are 550 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle, and complete with oil switches.

1—Parks-Cramer, late style, Yarn Conditioning Room Equipment, both steam and electric heating connections. A Lot of Supplies, such as Leather Belting, Roving Cans, Roving Bobbins, Spinning Bobbins, Doffing Trucks, Scales, Stencil Cutting Machine, Office Fixtures, etc.

This equipment will be sold in lots to suit purchaser. Terms: 20% to be paid at the time of bid, balance before 5:00 o'clock Thursday, September 22nd. All purchases to be removed before 6:00 o'clock Friday, September 30th, and at the purchaser's expense.

Mill will be open for inspection each day until time of sale. Please remember the date of the sale is Friday, September 16th, and the place is at the Globe Manufacturing Company, Gaffney, S. C.

For further information address:

HUNTER MACHINERY COMPANY
610 Johnston Building Charlotte, N. C.

F. C. TODD, Agent
Gastonia, N. C.

New Sales Contract for Combed Yarns

Gastonia, N. C.—At a meeting Monday, spinners representing nearly all the fine yarn mills of the South took a long step towards amelioration of serious trade abuses of the past when they adopted a legal sales contract form.

The need for placing sales contracts on a more business-like basis has been stressed for many months past by the Gaston County Textile Manufacturing Association. A committee composed of R. Grady Rankin, of Gastonia; W. H. Suttentfield, of Statesville, and D. P. Stowe, of Belmont, went thoroughly into the question and carefully surveyed forms used by branches of the industry already so equipped. Out of this they formulated a draft which they deemed best suited to the combed yarn spinning industry.

Favorable action was taken upon the recommended form with but little discussion. In addition to the many present expressing their favor of the contract, this number including man who are not members of the association. Letters have been received from spinning interests in Kentucky and Tennessee in favor of the adopted form.

Under this form of contract deliveries must be specified so that orders once placed cannot be allowed to drag along for indefinite time. It will also aid greatly in breaking up the old usage of compelling the spinning mill to carry virtually all stocks held. It is expected, when placed in operation soon, to do much to place the spinning mill upon a more business-like basis.

North Carolina Plants Gain in Number

North Carolina has made wonderful progress in the manufacturing industry since 1899, according to a Census Bureau bulletin covering the years up to 1930.

In 1899 the State had 3,465 manufacturing establishments, which hired 72,322 wage earners, used 153,851 horsepower, paid out \$14,051,784 in wages, and turned out products valued at \$85,274,083.

In 1929, forty years later, the number of establishments had increased to 3,797, a small gain in numbers; wage earners to 209,826, nearly three times as many, horsepower to 839,945, more than five times as much, wages, \$160,867,988, about eleven times as great the

cost of materials, containers for products, fuel and purchased electric energy, \$618,911,690 approximately 14 times as much, value of products, \$1,311,924,352, about 15 times as much, and value added by manufacture, \$693,012,662; more than 17 as much.

Tobacco led all other products in value, as is shown by the reports from Forsyth, Durham and Rockingham counties. The value of the Forsyth products totalled \$305,914,870, with Durham, next, \$138,914,870, with Durham next, \$138,224,445, and Rockingham, third, with \$113,995,538. The added value for these three leading counties was: for Forsyth, \$201,032,629; Durham, \$95,462,042, and Rockingham, \$78,574,828.

Mecklenburg county with 172 establishments in 1929 had 9,299 wage earners, used 36,637 horsepower, paid out in wages \$8,735,340, used \$41,195,947 in materials, etc., for a total value of \$69,816,633 the value added by manufacture being \$28,620,659.

Gaston county, with 136 manufacturing establishments, made goods worth \$69,083,052, adding \$28,443,394 by manufacture. That county employed 18,444 operatives, and paid them \$12,743,568.

Mecklenburg pays an average of more than \$900 per operative, Forsyth about \$815, and Gaston, approximately \$700.

Taking Pattern From the States

The Canadian textile industry, having made note of American progress under the Cotton Textile Institute, is arranging for organization of a factor of similar kind for the betterment of conditions in Canada and incidentally, the Dominion Textile Company, the largest corporation in the Dominion, in view of the recent rise in cotton prices, has decided on an upward scale of prices, the first upward revision that has been made in several years—just another instance of how new life in cotton puts new life into the industry all around. The Canadian follow-up of the American Cotton Textile Institute, however, is the best token of future betterment of conditions in the Dominion and it was forced upon Canadian textiles by the tendency of the late Ottawa conference to hobble the industry there. And if the Canadian folk want a good job in institute organization, they might send for Ben Gossett and turn it over to him.—*Charlotte Observer*.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK	<i>Managing Editor</i>
D. H. HILL, JR.	<i>Associate Editor</i>
JUNIUS M. SMITH	<i>Business Manager</i>

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Time To Buy Mill Supplies

During the long period of intermittent and profitless operations, the cotton mills naturally had to curtail their expenditures in keeping with the conditions under which they operated. As a result, many mills were forced to do without equipment and supplies which they would purchase under normal conditions.

The recent heavy buying of yarns and goods has completely changed the picture. Mills now find themselves with large orders on hand. At the same time their stocks of supplies necessary to the normal and efficient operations of their plants is far below normal.

As a natural result, the mills are now faced with the necessity of replenishing stocks of supplies. Their purchases have already reached a very substantial volume and are increasing week by week. They are in need of almost every item which they ordinarily purchase to keep their plants running efficiently. It is extremely important that the orders on hand now be filled without a loss in quality due to makeshift attempts to operate without properly equipped machinery and with inadequate supplies. We are sure that most manufacturers will appreciate the necessity of getting their plants in the best physical condition and look for steady buying as stocks of supplies are brought back to normal.

In addition to the wisdom of putting the mills in first-class order, there is another reason why delay in purchasing needed equipment and supplies may prove false economy at this time. With the rise in commodity and raw material prices, the price of textile supplies and equipment is sure to go higher. Just as the price of textile products have advanced due to increased raw material prices, so will the price of the products which the mills buy also go higher. It will

prove real economy to buy now before prices have gone materially higher. There is no reason to believe that prices in the textile equipment field will be exempt from the general rise which is developing in practically all lines.

Right now the mills have an opportunity to purchase supplies at prices which may look very low a few months from now.

The manufacturers of supplies and equipment, machinery and replacement parts now face an enormous potential demand for their products. They have the best opportunity for increased business which they have experienced in years. Aggressive sales policies, backed by intelligent advertising, is sure to result in increased sales volumes. In addition to regular supplies, many new items of equipment have been brought out in the past two years. Such items have been more or less overlooked by the mills because of the necessity of holding purchases to a minimum basis. Now that the mills are again on full time operations, they are ready to consider their usual stocks of supplies and to take advantage of some of the newer developments which they have been unable to buy before this time.

Good business is ahead for those firms which go after it. They have a real opportunity to cash in on the turn of the tide and regular and consistent advertising especially in the next few months is going to prove a potent factor in swelling their volume of new business.

Opportunity for Profit Has Arrived

Market reports covering business done last week in cotton goods and yarns agree that it was by far the best week that the mills have experienced in several years. Under the influence of rapidly advancing cotton prices, buyers came into the market for enormous supplies. Mills found it very difficult to keep their prices in line with higher cotton and many of them very wisely withdrew prices until they could better adjust themselves to the new situation in raw material. Prices on all lines of goods have gone upward, but have hardly kept pace with cotton prices.

Each week there is additional evidence that stocks of goods, from the mills to the retailers, are depleted in many lines. Reports show that the smaller merchants all over the country are rapidly increasing their purchases. The rise in the price of farm products, coupled with the gain in employment in industrial occupations, is adding steadily to the list of consumers who can again buy more than their actual necessities.

As we have said before, we do not think that it is a time to be overly optimistic. The depres-

sion has not been entirely called off. At the same time, the change in the textile situation is almost too remarkable to be believed. The mills have reached a point where they have before them a real chance for sustained operations at profitable prices. The matter of getting prices to a point where they will show a reasonable margin of profit is now, and should continue, the principal concern of the cotton manufacturers. There is a lot of real work to be done in this direction, but with the start already made, a return to a real basis of profit should not be much longer delayed.

We are convinced that buyers of cotton textiles are going to continue to purchase actively in anticipation of higher prices and that the mills that meet the situation with sensible merchandising ideas are in for a fine year.

Computation Based Upon Revised Acreage

The Government cotton estimate of August 8th was based upon the acreage less the ten-year average abandonment.

The estimate of September 8th will be based upon the acreage less the present indicated abandonment which will in all probability be much greater than the ten-year average.

Those Private Estimates

The first two of the private estimates were approximately 11,900,000 bales and caused a severe break in the cotton market.

Based upon the ten-year average abandonment the estimates were equivalent to saying that the lint yield would be 158 pounds per acre.

With the exception of the phenomenal yield of last year the lint yield per acre in recent years has been:

1927.....	154.5 pounds
1928.....	152.9 "
1929.....	155.0 "
1930.....	147.7 "
1932.....	149.6 (Gov. Aug. Est.)

The private estimates are equivalent to saying that with the smallest use of fertilizer in many years and with an exceptionally large infestation of boll weevils a yield of at least 3 pounds per acre in excess of the best of recent years, excluding 1931, is to be expected.

A private report which came to us in the last few days says:

All the Eastern States are making the smallest crops in ten years, and I think all Central States will make much smaller crop than August 8th estimate.

The more I travel the more I feel that this crop can

easily be near 10,000,000 bales, and more general show-ers will put it there.

Don't depend on Texas and Oklahoma too strong. They alone are off more than 2,000,000 bales from 1931.

We are still of the opinion that the ultimate crop will be less than 10,000,000 bales and have placed our figures at 9,700,000.

The Return of Gingham

The long hoped for return of gingham seems to be upon us and will mean much to a group of mills which were formerly rated as among the most prosperous in the South.

A report from New York says:

Gingham and kindred types of woven pattern goods for women's frocks have lost nothing of their recent gains in popularity, but on the contrary are steadily growing in demand. Six or seven weeks ago the gingham idea was trembling on the fence between "high style" and "popular" reacceptance, and manufacturers who were selling gingham to the evening wear trade continued just a little skeptical.

Since then, however, gingham have been percolating into the lower brackets of the dress business and it is this fact that is now leading important mills to believe that we are facing an honest to goodness gingham revival.

Says University Runs True To Form

When the State Board of Elections met yesterday it was petitioned to allow the name of Norman Thomas, socialist candidate for President, to appear on the State ballot. And who do you suppose presented their cause? Three guesses. Two professors from the State University at Chapel Hill and one student.

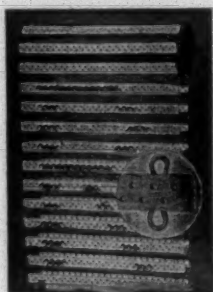
This publication, along with many others in the State, chiefly the Southern Textile Bulletin, have been rather warm in their criticism of the University for harboring socialist, communist and the like, for which in turn the press has been severely criticised by publications at the University. Is there little wonder that the press has felt called upon to speak a word in defense of the parents of boys and girls who go to the State supported University. These parents do not want socialists teaching their children and the taxpayers who support the University do not want socialism taught there. Neither do they desire that such be the environment of the University. The authorities of the University deny any intentions of wrong-doings, but ever so often something of the kind mentioned above crops out to plague their professed good intentions. Page Mr. David Clark.

So, in this instance, as in all others of the kind, the State University is running true to form.—*Burlington (N. C.) Daily Times*.

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Round Trip Fare from
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Tickets on sale Saturday, Sept. 3rd, good returning regular trains leaving Norfolk 7:00 p. m., Sunday, Sept. 4th, and 7:30 p. m., Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 5th and 6th.

Seven Hours Cruise on Chesapeake Steamship Sunday, Sept. 4th.

Steamer leave Pinnars Point 9:00 a. m., Sunday, Sept. 4th. Returning 4:00 p. m. same day. Round trip fare includes cruise on Chesapeake Bay. Don't miss this fine opportunity to enjoy the salt sea breezes sailing on the palatial Chesapeake Line steamer.

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A new type of rail and water outing offered by the Southern Railway System with the opportunity of visiting the seashore resorts around Norfolk, seeing Hampton Roads and many other historic points on Chesapeake Bay.

Reduced Round Trip Pullman Rates

Lunch on steamer enroute at reasonable prices. Accommodations on steamer are limited.

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

MILL NEWS ITEMS

NEWTON, N. C.—Late Wednesday evening a fire swept through one room of the Clyde Fabrics, Inc., causing a loss of \$4,000, according to officials of the mill. The fire caught in the large manufacturing plant from a 75 horsepower motor and swept through the mule spinning room within a few minutes. Employees closed the fire doors to other adjoining rooms which prevented a spread of the flames, and then undertook to extinguish the flames without calling out the fire department.

CLOVER, S. C.—The Hampton Mills spinning plant here is expected to resume full-time operations at once, following a shut-down of one week. During that period the mill machinery has been given a thorough overhauling and all the equipment put in perfect order for a busy winter now in prospect, according to the officials of the mill, who hope that full-time operations may be possible throughout all the approaching winter season.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—All four textile plants of the Proximity Manufacturing Company here, namely, White Oak, Revolution, Proximity and Proximity Print Works, went on a five-day week basis beginning last Monday, August 29, it was announced by Bernard M. Cone, president of the company. The mills have been on a four-day basis for some time.

Under the five-day plan, Mr. Cone said, the mills will operate from Monday through Friday, the various plants being closed Saturdays.

VASS, N. C.—The Vass Cotton Mill has resumed operations after having been closed since the latter part of April. An increased number of orders made it possible for the plant to resume work and it is understood that it will run on a full-time schedule for an indefinite period. This mill manufactures cotton yarns and gives employment to a considerable number of hands, hence its re-opening means much to the community.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.—The Abbeville Cotton Mill began operation on Monday morning, according to announcement made here by J. F. Barnwell, head of the mill at this place. One-half of the mill begins operation, which will give employment to 250 people. The mill has been shut down for the past 12 weeks and the news of the opening is the first step in the upward trend in business here. The Abbeville Mill is one of the chain of the Deering, Milliken Company.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The Asheville Cotton Mills, Inc., which have been operating under a curtailed program for more than two years, went on regular schedule Monday, officials announced after a conference with J. E. Hardin, of Greensboro, president.

More than 175 men and women were given full-time employment Monday, and others will be added gradually until the plant reaches capacity production, the announcement said.

This is the second plant here to announce resumption of normal operations this month. The American Enka plant recently restored the regular schedule, giving full-time employment to approximately 2,000 workers.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

ANNISTON, ALA.—Lightweight underwear will be added to the output of the Anniston plant of the Utica Knitting Company, the addition to the plant now manufacturing heavyweights being under way. The force at this unit of the Utica Company employs 350 men and the new addition will increase the number to 500. Machinery for the addition is being brought from Richfield, N. Y., where Unit No. 7 is located.

The addition to the Anniston plant will be equipped with more than 60 knitting units, 120 sewing machines, three dye tubs, two extractors, a drying plant, two presses and much shafting and pulleys. A second story has been built to one wing of the plant at Anniston.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Executives of the Southern Mills Corporation will decide in New York this week on enlargements which will increase the output of the plant. Otto Latsch, vice-president and general manager, is now in New York. The company recently completed installation of knitting machinery for the manufacture of polished cloth used in the automobile industry. This is a new item in the mill.

Despite economic conditions, the Southern Mills Corporation has maintained a good pace, spent upward of \$50,000 in improvements and equipment, and has steadily employed a good force. Orders on hand warrant operations in some departments both day and night. The plant has 3,500 spindles. It gives employment to 450 and is producing braided cord, twine, cordage, clothes lines, mop cloths and articles of similar nature.

MARION, N. C.—Hosiery and textile mills, more active in this section, have served to decrease unemployment materially. Deliveries of one hosiery mill are said by the management to be eight weeks behind, although the plant is running full.

The Marion Knitting Mill is operating at capacity and producing 10,000 dozen pairs of hose per week with more than 200 workers employed.

Lake City Hosiery Mill reported July as the best month in three years. Machinery manufacturing men's hose is already on full schedule while that making golf hose will probably be increased to capacity production in the near future, J. A. Lichty, superintendent, said.

The Elizabeth James Mill, which has operated at full capacity since its establishment 14 years ago, is operating continuously from Sunday midnight to Saturday midnight with a payroll of 175, C. F. James, owner, said.

McPhar Hosiery Mill is turning out 3,500 dozen pairs of fancy hose and is operating on full time, as has been the case since it was established in 1929, E. W. Parker, secretary and treasurer, said. One hundred and forty persons are on the pay roll.

Blue Ridge Hosiery Mill began full-time operation, C. G. Carpenter and son, Albert, owners, said. Orders on hand assure this schedule indefinitely. The Blue Ridge Hosiery Mill was formerly the Novelty Hosiery Company, before its recent purchase from W. K. M. Gilkey by the Carpenters, who were connected with the enterprise.

Cross Cotton Mills expects to increase operations by one-half a day soon to give their 175 employees a full-time daylight schedule.

"Not Injurious to the Fibres"

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A Valuable Aid in Textile Processing

ON RAYONS:

Pure Rayons and Cotton-Rayon Mixtures may be desized—bleached—and prepared for excellent dye results . . . in ONE BATH! Bleach is white enough to dye light shades. Shades are clear and level. Preserves tensile strength, increases elasticity. Firmness and soft handle are procured.

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HORACE LELAND WIGGINS, Managing Director

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CHESTNUT STREET AT NINTH
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SHORT VACATION TRIPS Train Travel Bargain Fares

Via
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

Friday and Saturday, Sept. 2nd and 3rd

Round Trip Fares From Charlotte, N. C.

Washington, D. C.	\$ 5.00	New York, N. Y.	\$ 9.50
Pittsburg, Pa.	10.50	Philadelphia, Pa.	8.50
Atlantic City, N. J.	\$8.50		

Round trip tickets on sale all trains (except Crescent Limited), Sept. 2nd and 3rd, final limit tickets Washington, D. C., Sept. 5th, other points Sept. 6th. Stopovers permitted. Baggage checked.

Round Trip Fares From Charlotte, N. C.

Baltimore, Md. \$5.00

Tickets on sale Sept. 1st and 2nd, going and returning via Norfolk and Chesapeake Steamship Line. Final limit Sept. 5th, 1932.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD

Round Trip Fares From Charlotte, N. C.

Atlanta, Ga.	\$ 8.00	New Orleans, La.	23.00
Birmingham, Ala.	10.00	Mobile, Ala.	23.00
Chattanooga, Tenn.	10.00	Savannah, Ga.	7.50
Jacksonville, Fla.	16.00	Tampa, Fla.	23.50
Miami, Fla.	26.00	St. Petersburg, Fla.	23.50

Reduced round trip fares to other Gulf Coast and Florida points.

Round trip tickets on sale all trains (except Crescent Limited), Saturday, Sept. 3rd, limit Atlanta five days, Birmingham and Chattanooga six days, Gulf Coast and Florida points ten days.

Reduced Round Trip Pullman Rates

Short vacation trips are the real thing now. These bargain fares offer you an opportunity to cut vacation costs. Take advantage of these great reductions.

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Southern Agent, A. B. CARTER

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COLUMBIA, TENN.—Columbia's industries, all running at capacity, are now distributing \$11,000 weekly in pay rolls to workers, the highest peak in the history of the city. Massachusetts Knitting Mills, Ironall Manufacturing Company and Washington Manufacturing Company are behind with orders. The Massachusetts Mills, now employing 170, will have 500 as soon as new machinery is installed. Orders have been given for the Ironall plant to double its weekly output of corduroy and woolen pants, while the Washington plant, manufacturers of pants, will have 140 on the pay roll soon.

SWEETWATER, TENN.—American Textile Woolen Company, of Sweetwater, is running full force, with rush orders to keep the mill busy for at least two months. Some machines are running at night. Fred A. Carter, president, returned from New York recently, and he says there is a spirit of optimism there.

WINNSBORO, S. C.—The Winnsboro Mills, tire fabric plant of the United States Rubber Company, located here, is now enjoying a vacation of approximately a fortnight. It will resume operations Monday morning, September 5. This plant had a vacation scheduled several weeks ago, but owing to heavy rush orders had to defer it. This plant has been on a capacity schedule for a long time.

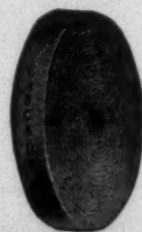
LAURENS, S. C.—With the resumption of operating the weave room at the Laurens Cotton Mills, after a shutdown of several weeks, though spinning and card rooms had been running two weeks or more, all the textile plants in Laurens county are steadily getting back to former schedules. Watts Mills resumed a few weeks ago and is now operating night shift, while Clinton and Lydia Mills at Clinton are retaining schedules maintained during the summer, with prospect of full time soon. And the same is true of the Joanna Mills at Goldville, it was understood.

The Cotton Situation

(Continued from Page 6)

in the demand for finished goods from the retailers, and this latter demand, of course, will be contingent on buying by the ultimate consumer.

In the effort to restore commodity prices various "point" plans are being suggested. The latest which was announced by the Advertising Club of New York this week lays emphasis on close co-operation of industry and labor, revision of anti-trust laws, introduction of the six-hour day and five-day week wherever possible, extension of public works by Federal, State and municipal governments, broadening of the basis of taxation, reduction of governmental expenditures, and abolition of prohibition and immediate liberalization of the Volstead Act. To this program might be added radical downward revision or cancellation of war debts and downward revision of American tariff.



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Leather Belting
Most Economical

Once Tried
Always Specified

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Burlington Mill Advances Price 25c

David Jacobs Corporation, selling agent for the Tower Hosiery Mills, Burlington, N. C., announced an advance of 25 cents on No. 764, a 42-gauge, four-thread silk number from \$4 to \$4.25 a dozen.

"This advance has of course been made necessary by the increased cost of raw silk," stated the agent. "It is our opinion that further advances will become necessary in the near future."

This is the 13th full-fashioned hosiery mill known to have advanced its prices in recent weeks because of the

long rise in raw silk quotations. Another sharp advance in silk prices occurred, bringing up prices about 90 cents a pound since June 1.

Tennessee Rayon Plants Increasing Production

Johnson City, Tenn. — Industrial activity in East Tennessee is showing a marked increase, with many mills running nearly at capacity. At Kingsport the cellulose acetate division of the Tennessee Eastman Company is operating at 80 per cent of capacity and at the present rate of increase will be running full time with full force in two or three weeks. This is

the second largest acetate yarn plant in the United States. The other divisions of the Tennessee Eastman, including its acid, emulsion and wood products, including chemicals, are also showing considerable increased activity.

At Elizabethton, Tenn., the American Glanzstoff Corporation, rayon manufacturers, have almost reached capacity production, having put about 1,800 people back to work during the past five or six weeks. The American Bemberg Corporation, a sister plant manufacturing cuprammonium yarn, is showing increased activity after a very dull summer.

U. S. Rayon Exports Show Big Increase

Washington.—Rayon exports from the United States in the first seven months of this year were reported by the Commerce Department to be greater than any previous full year shipments.

Rayon yarn shipments abroad were 428,869 pounds during the period as compared with 400,617 pounds in the year 1927, the former peak twelve-month period.

British Mill Activity Reported on Increase

London, Eng.—News of increased mill activity in Britain comes as a welcome change from the reports of cut production that have been current in the recent slump days. One notable extension is that at the Walton, Liverpool, plant of the Dunlop Rubber Company, where new machinery is being installed to enable the firm to turn out between 7,000 and 8,000 more rubber shoes per day. This firm, incidentally, claims to have taken on over 1,000 new employees in the last 18 months, at this plant which was established in 1925. All cotton used in the Walton plant originates from the Dunlop Cotton Mills in Rochdale, said to be the largest self-contained cotton mill in the world.

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10-12 THOMAS ST., NEW YORK

COTTON GOODS

New York.—The greatest advance in textile products in years was shown in the cotton goods markets last week. Business on both finished and unfinished goods continued large and prices were swept upward as the cotton market climbed higher. Print cloths, carded broadcloths, narrow sheetings and the heavier fabrics for manufacturing purposes were the largest sellers. Price advances ranged upward from $\frac{1}{2}$ to a cent. In the finished lines there were rapid rises in the prices of combed lawns, organdies, dimities and other constructions. It was estimated on the most active lines of gray goods that sales were three times as large as production.

The danger of overproduction in the face of the better business booked during the current movement was said on Saturday to have ceased to be a menace of dangerous proportions, since already sufficient sales have been made to insure operation at schedules in excess of current production to the end of the year; and there is at least a probability that further large sales will develop, since a number of large buyers have covered only partially or not at all for the fall months. So long as there is no general return to night operations, it was said, overproduction as a serious menace in the next few months need not be considered, according to some observers.

Carded broadcloths advanced rapidly and there were sales of 100x60s at $5\frac{3}{4}$ cents, most houses holding for 6 cents. This marked the achievement of an advance of a full 2 cents over the lowest taken this year, which was reached only around a month ago.

Business in fine yarn cottons during the week reached the best yardage in several months, and served to clean out spot stocks which for some time had been a burden on the market. The advances which were effected failed to bring prices up to profit levels, but most mills appeared to be operating on a policy of making sales at successive advances, rather than jumping up in one lump.

Prices at the week-end were:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	3 $\frac{1}{8}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	45 $\frac{8}{16}$ - 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	5 $\frac{7}{8}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	5
Brown sheetings, standard	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	11
Denims	10
Dress gingham	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Standard prints	5 $\frac{3}{4}$

Constructive Selling Agents for

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

44 Leonard St.
New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Yarn prices increased steadily during the week, with spinners finding it very difficult to keep pace with the advance in raw cotton. Many spinners withdrew prices on Friday and Saturday so that they might have more time to adjust their prices with the higher cotton level. The price advance for the week amounted to several cents a pound. Spinners of almost all descriptions sold very large quantities and prices moved up with almost every sale.

The largest business was done in knitting yarns and reflected the better conditions prevailing in the knit goods markets. The increasing popularity of knitted dresses has had a stimulating effect in the yarn market, with prices rising rapidly on the colored numbers.

The well sold condition of the spinning mills are in a position to increase their profit margins. Sales continued to run well ahead of production and the demand covered a wide range of yarns.

What took many buyers by surprise on Thursday and Friday was the frequency of telegrams withdrawing offerings from the market or the holding for sharp advances. These were followed by additional notices on Saturday, indicating that a large number were withdrawn, though ready to quote prices that were out of line with what could be done in more temperate primary quarters.

Combed yarn prices are being made more or less arbitrarily by the mills, many of whom are holding for much the same figures on respective counts. Large additional trading was developed in this quarter, and particularly noticeable has been the business done with thread manufacturers.

The new form of sales contract which is to be adopted by the combed yarn spinners is expected to relieve them of abuses they have suffered in the past in the matter of holding up specifications and delivery dates on old orders.

The following list of quotations was in effect at the week end but changes were being made so rapidly that quotations were difficult to follow.

Southern Single Warps		30s	20
10s	14½	40s	25
12s	15	40s ex.	26
14s	15½	50s	31
16s	16	60s	31
20s	17	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
26s	19	8s	14
30s	20	10s	14½
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		12s	15
8s	14	16s	16
10s	14½	20s	17
12s	15	Carpet Yarns	
16s	16	Tinged carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	13
20s	17	Colored strips, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	14
24s	18½	White carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	14
30s	20	Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
36s	24	8s, 1-ply	12
40s	25	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	12½
40s ex.	26	10s, 1-ply and 2-ply	13
Southern Single Skeins		12s, 2-ply	14
8s	14	16s, 2-ply	15
10s	14½	20s, 2-ply	16½
12s	15	26s, 2-ply	17½
14s	15½	30s, 2-ply	19
16s	16	Southern Frame Cones	
20s	17	8s	14½
26s	19	10s	14½
30s	20	12s	15
30s ex.	21	14s	15½
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		16s	16
8s	14	18s	16½
10s	14½	20s	17
12s	15	22s	17½
14s	15½	24s	18
16s	16	26s	19
20s	17	28s	19½
24s	18½	30s	20
26s	19		

WENTWORTH

Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserves the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Reg. U. S. P. O.



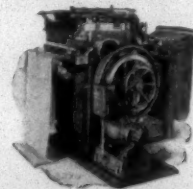
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GARLAND MFG. CO. SACO, ME.



Machines for Cutting Lacing Repeating Jacquard Cards



Royle Repeater

Hose Looms for Weaving Fire Hose and similar seamless fabric

JOHN ROYLE & SONS
PATERSON, N. J. NEW JERSEY

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Manufacturers of Textile Machinery Parts

Cut Gears—Cast Tooth Gears

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Gastonia, North Carolina

SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

for Equipment, Parts, Materials, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: L. L. Haskins, Greenville, S. C.; L. F. Moore, Memphis, Tenn.

AKTIVIN CORP., The, 50 Union Square, New York City, Sou. Reps.: American Aniline Products, Inc., 1903 W. Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 200 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Reps.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.; Cannon Mills (Yarn Dept.), Kannapolis, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants: Atlanta, Ga., and Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 1331 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; 240 N. Highland Ave., Atlanta, Ga.; 711 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps.: W. I. Burgess and C. A. Burgess, Greenville Office; Marvin McCall, Charlotte Office; J. D. Johnson and W. L. Johnson, Atlanta Office.

ARABOL MFG. CO., THE, 110 E. 42nd St., New York City, Sou. Agent: Cameron McLean, Concord, N. C.; Sou. Reps.: W. C. Gibson, Griffin, Ga.; W. L. Cobb, Greenville, S. C.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., INC., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Robert E. Buck, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Frank G. North, P. O. Box 844, Atlanta, Ga.; Frank W. Johnson, P. O. Box 1354, Greensboro, N. C.; R. A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 8 Tindal Ave., Greenville, S. C.

ASHWORTH BROS., INC., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave. S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

BAHNSON CO., THE, Reynolds Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Reps.: Smith Williams, Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Reps.: S. C. Stinson, 164 Oakland Ave., Spartanburg, S. C.; I. L. Brown, 886 Drewery St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Sevier, 1400 Duncan Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.

BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office: 31 W. McBea Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

BARKLEY MACHINE WORKS, Gastonia, N. C. Chas. A. Barkley, president.

BIGGS-SHAFFNER CO., 600 Brookstown Ave., Winston-Salem, N. C. P. O. Box 188, Salem Station. S. A. Harris, Mgr., W. H. Parks, Sales Mgr.

BORNE, SCRYMSEY CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City, Sou. Reps.: H. L. Slevier, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.

BROWN CO., DAVID, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Flourens, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.

BROWN & CO., D. F., 250-261 N. Lawrence St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: Newlin W. Pyle, Charlotte, N. C.

BUFFALO ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CO., Inc., Sta. B., Buffalo, N. Y. Sou. Warehouses, Union Storage & Warehouse Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Quaker City Chemical Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Sou. Office, 1800 Belvidere Ave., Charlotte, N. C.

BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO., H. W. Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN, 75 Hudson St., New York City, Sou. Reps.: M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO., 302 E. Sixth St., Charlotte, N. C. Fred R. Cochran, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. H. Fortson, 110 Tuscan St., Elberton, Ga.; Russell A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; W. F. McAnulty and W. E. Strane, Charlotte Office.

CIBA CO., INC., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City, Sou. Offices: 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING CO., Clinton, Iowa, Sou. Reps.: J. W. Pope, Box 490, Atlanta, Ga.; Luther Knowles, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City, Sou. Office: Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: 301 S. Cedar St.; S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

DARY RING TRAVELER CO., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep.: John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

DILLARD PAPER CO., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps.: E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. E. McLeod, Box 1142, Columbia, S. C.; G. N. Wilson, care Ponce de Leon Hotel, Rancocas, Va.

DIXIE SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C. A. M. Guillet, Mgr.

DRAPER CORPORATION, Norfolk, Va.

DRAPER CORPORATION, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep. E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

DU PONT RAYON CO., 2 Park Ave., New York City, Sou. Plants: Old Hickory, Tenn. A. Kunsman, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., W. Shackelford, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: F. H. Coker, Dist. Sales Mgr., 611 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; F. F. Hubach, Dist. Sales Mgr., 609 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., E. I., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Mgr. Sou. Warehouse: 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Wm. P. Crayton, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: D. C. Newman, L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, 1021 Jefferson St., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 111 Mills Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Ralston Hotel, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; R. M. Covington, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

EATON, PAUL B., 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, Elmira, N. Y. Sou. Reps.: Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Peabody Mills, Peabody, S. C.; Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Bladenboro Cotton Co., Bladenboro, N. C.

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

FIDELITY MACHINE CO., 3908 Franklin Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: E. A. Cordin, Philadelphia Office.

FIRTH-SMITH CO., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Southern Rep., Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

FORD CO., J. B., Wyandotte, Mich. Sou. Reps.: J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1147 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1915 Inter-Southern Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1405 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. Warehouses in all principal Southern cities.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., Providence, R. I. Southern Franklin Process Co., Greenville, S. C. B. S. Phetteplace, Mgr. Central Franklin Process Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; C. R. Ewing, Mgr.

GASTONIA BRUSH CO., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

GENERAL DYE-STEEL CORP., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City, Sou. Office & Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices & Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. F. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgrs.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. B. Hathaway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices: Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooks, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr. Sou. Service Shops: Atlanta, Ga., W. J. Seibert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC VAPOR LAMP CO., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps.: Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.; O. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

GREENSBORO LOOM REED CO., Phone 5071, Greensboro, N. C. Geo. A. McPeters, Mgr., Charlotte, N. C. Phone 4255, E. J. McPeters, Supt., F. D. Gowan, representative, Greer, S. C.

GILL LEATHER CO., Salem, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, 904 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Hammer & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; Belton C. Flourens, Griffin, Ga.

GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER CO., INC., THE, Akron, Ohio, Sou. Reps.: W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-15 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., North, Birmingham, Ala.; B. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1235-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

HALTON'S SONS, THOS., "O" and Clearfield, Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: Dennis J. Dunn, P. O. Box 1261, Charlotte, N. C.

HART PRODUCTS CORP., 1440 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. C. Clark, Box 274, Spartanburg, S. C.; Samuel Lehrer, Box 265, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Rhul, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 39 S. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

HAYWOOD, MACKAY & VALENTINE, INC., New York City, Sou. Office: Reynolds Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C.; T. Holt Haywood, Mgr.

HERMAS MACHINE CO., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

HINDE & DAUCH PAPER CO., THE, Sandusky, Ohio, Sou. Office, Plant and Reps.: P. O. Box 1538, Richmond, Va.; S. K. Taylor, Mgr. C. A. Van Wagner, Sou. Rep., Hotel Robert E. Lee, Winston-Salem, N. C.

HOUGHTON & CO., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: J. M. Keith, 525 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Jas. A. Brittain, 820 Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Bonn, P. O. Box 686, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. Waldron and D. O. Wylie, P. O. Box 683, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, P. O. Box 1241, Greenville, S. C.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melcher, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melcher, Jr., Atlanta Office.

HYRGOLIT, INCORPORATED, Kearny, N. J. Southern Reps.: J. Alfred Lechler, 519 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Flourens, Griffin, Ga.

ISELIN-JEFFERSON CO., 328 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: C. F. Burney, 5631 Willis Ave., Dallas, Tex.; E. C. Malone, 1013 Glenn Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

JOHNSON, CHAS. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

KEEVER STARCH CO., Columbus, Ohio, Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent, Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep.: Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 2121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

LAVONIA MFG. CO., Lavonia, Ga.

LOCKWOOD-GREENE ENGINEERS, INC., 100 E. 42nd St., New York City, Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. E. Barnwell, V. P.

MANHATTAN RUBBER MFG. DIVISION OF RAYBROS-MANHATTAN, INC., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.: The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama-Annisston, Anniston Hdw. Co. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noolin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jamison Co.; Montgomery, The Teague Hardware Co.; Florida-Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Georgia-Atlanta, Atlanta Belting Co.; Augusta, Bearing Parts & Supply Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent); Kentucky-Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co.; North Carolina-Charlotte, Mathews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte, Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Hulse Hdw. House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhard-Seagle Co.; Rockingham, Roy Walker (Special Agent); Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co.; South Carolina-Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee-Chattanooga, Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Sumner Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep.; J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186); Salesmen: E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.

MARSTON CO., JOHN P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: C. H. Ochs, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS, INC., 350 Park Ave., New York City, Sou. Plant, Saltville, Va., E. A. Hults, V-Pres. Sou. Office: First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Fred O. Tilson, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Murray, E. M. Rollins, Jr., J. W. Ivey, C. T. Clayton, Charlotte Office; J. T. Chase, Staple, Box 483, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Z. N. Holler, 208 Montgomery St., Decatur, Ga.; J. W. Edmonson, Box 870, Memphis, Tenn.; V. M. Coyles, 807 Lake Park, Baton Rouge, La.; T. J. Boyd, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

MAUNEY STEEL CO., 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlbut, 611 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

MERROW MACHINE CO., THE, 8 Laurel St., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 563, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 895, Atlanta, Ga.

MORTON MACHINE WORKS, Columbus, Ga. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., INC., 40 Rector St., New York City, Sou. Office & Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Willard, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: J. I. White, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blackely, Charlotte Office; J. T. Chase, Americans Savers, Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson St. Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 342 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., Harrison, N. J. Southern Reps.: R. B. McIntyre, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Smith, 32 Sixty St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Charlotte Office; C. D. Taylor, Sou. Agent, Gaffney, S. C.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.; Roy E. Oleson, 222 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

September 1, 1932

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO., 322 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C., Lewis W. Thomas, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C., Spartanburg, S. C., New Orleans, La., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C.

OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., New York, N. Y. Sou. Div. Office and Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga., L. W. McCann, Div. Mgr. Atlanta, Ga.; E. Moine, Augusta, Ga.; R. H. Bailey, Memphis, Tenn.; H. J. Canby, Greensboro, N. C.; L. H. Gill, New Orleans, La.; W. A. McBride, Richmond, Va.; P. F. Wright, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. C. Leonard, Div. Mgr., St. Louis, Mo.; W. B. Mix, Dallas, Tex.; C. A. Ormsby, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. C. Polley, Houston, Tex.; H. J. Steeb, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Tennyson, Peoria, Ill.; B. C. Browning, Tulsa, Okla.; R. M. Browning, Kansas City, Mo.; H. Bryan, Oklahoma City, Okla.; C. L. Fischer, St. Louis, Mo.

PERKINS & SON, INC., R. F. Holyoke, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

PHILADELPHIA QUARTZ CO., 121 E. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. Southern Reps.: Chas. E. Stone, Charlotte, N. C.; Paper Makers Chemical Corp., Atlanta, Ga.

PLATT'S METALLIC CARD CLOTHING CO., Lexington, N. C. U. S. Agent, F. L. Hill, Box 407, Lexington, N. C. Sou. Reps.: W. F. Stegall, Cramerton, N. C.; R. L. Burkhead, Varner Bldg., Lexington, N. C.

ROCKWEAVE MILLS, LaGrange, Ga., Wm. H. Turner, Jr., V.-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Hamner & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; J. M. Tull Rubber & Supply Co., 285 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., 1725 First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Mills & Lupton Supply Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Nashville Machine & Supply Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Noland Co., Inc., Roanoke, Va.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 147 Milk St., Boston Mass. Sou. Div. and Repair Dept., Charlotte, N. C., Waller W. Gayle, Sou. Agent, Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga., John L. Graves, Mgr.; Spartanburg, S. C., H. P. Worth, Mgr.

SEYDEL CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Warehouse, Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps.: W. T. Smith, Box 349, Greenville, S. C.; I. O. Moore, 301 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

SEYDEL-WOOLLEY CO., 748 Rice St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

SHAMROW SHUTTLE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep.: M. Bradford Hodges, Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

SIPP-EASTWOOD CORPORATION, Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

SIRHINE & CO., J. E. Greenville, S. C.

SOLVAY SALES CORP., 61 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Burkhardt-Schler Chemical Co., 1202 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Woodward Wight Co., 451 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. A. Sudduth & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Miller-Henry Supply Co., Tampa, Miami and Jacksonville, Fla.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C. **SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO.**, Charlotte, N. C., Wm. H. Monty, Mgr.

STANLEY WORKS, THE, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 552 Murphy Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga., H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C. H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and O. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

STEIN, HALL & CO., INC., 285 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

TEXTILE DEVELOPMENT CO., THE, 1601 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C. Sidney S. Paine, Pres. Ga.-Ala. Rep., Robert A. Morgan, Rome, Ga.

TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

U S ROBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: W. H. P. Vaughan, Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; O. B. Land, Box 4, Marietta, Ga. Stocks at: Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Carolina Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Fulton Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

VEEDER-ROOT, INC., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: W. A. Kennedy Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Carolina Specialty Co., 122 Brevard Court, Charlotte, N. C.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C., A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angier Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga., B. F. Barnes, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., H. Wick Rose, Mgr.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Forcher and E. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and C. M. Powell, Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

To Raise Textile Prices in Canada

Montreal, Canada.—Following upward turn in the raw cotton market, Dominion Textile Company, dominant organization in the Canadian textile industry, is to announce shortly an increase in its prices, the first upward revision in several years. Company notified the trade last Friday that former price scale no longer would be effective, and that it is now working on new price list, which will be announced in a few days.

Decision to increase prices was reached just as the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa, which for a time threatened serious repercussions on the Canadian industry, was coming to a close.

Upward price revision is likely to be followed by the other Canadian companies. Dominion Textile, in addition to being outstandingly the largest company in the industry, controls Montreal Cottons, another important producer. Also, the Canadian textile companies today are probably more closely united than ever before, largely due to the intensive defensive battle the industry has had to wage as a united whole in combating efforts to have the Canadian textile mills sacrificed in the bargaining at the Ottawa conference.

Textile Imports To England Cut by Duty

London, Eng.—Some striking examples of how Britain's import tariff, coupled with the sterling exchange position, is slashing imports of manufactured textile merchandise, are provided in the official Board of Trade returns for July, just issued.

Taking cotton goods first, imports of piece goods in July this year totalled only 859,199 square yards, against 3,509,682 square yards in July, last year, and in colored cottons, 359,535 square yards against 1,186,996 square yards.

In wool goods, woolen and worsted yarns are down to 111,967 pounds, against 1,237,439 pounds. Woolen fabric imports are cut to 637,088 square yards, against 3,995,831 square yards, and worsteds, 18,957 square yards, against 352,988 square yards.

Silk goods, recently subjected to new imports, likewise show substantial declines. Silk piece goods imports this July totalled 1,734,387 square yards, against 2,982,999

square yards. In silk mixtures, the drop is more marked, the figures being 279,469 square yards, against 1,438,656 square yards.

Shows Cotton Styles

The predominance of cotton in styles for women was illustrated in a showing of late summer and advance fall fashions by Miss Catherine E. Cleveland, of the Cotton-Textile Institute, New York City, at a meeting of the National Association of Rural Letter Carriers, in session at the Lord Baltimore Hotel. Fifty costumes for all occasions included in the cotton fashion show were worn by young women who had been adjudged prize winners in "beauty contests" held in 25 States under association auspices prior to the convention. The display was a revelation of the completeness together with the smartness of cotton fashions, inasmuch as the costumes worn were complemented by smart accessories of cotton, including shoes, hats, bags, gloves, parasols and hosiery.

Cotton's place in the approaching Fall modes was featured in dresses presenting wool effects such as cotton tweeds and ribbed novelties. Other fabrics shown included pebbly crepe, prints, lace mesh, velveteen and diagonal pique velveteen in the new colors for fall—black, brown, wine, green and grey.

Formal and informal costumes for afternoon and evening were shown in sheer tuck fabrics, embroidered organdie, net, eyelet batiste, cross-bar lawn, wide-wale pique, black lace and printed voile. A group of town and travel frocks and suits were in novelty eponge, gingham, printed lawn, printed dimity and black pique.

Another group presented costumes for tennis, golf and spectator sports, also exercise suits and riding habits, the latter in cotton gabardine and whipcords. Fabrics utilized for sports wear were gingham, denim, mesh, pique, striped broadcloth, wide-wale pique, seersucker, ribbed mesh, diagonal novelty effects, corduroy and lisle knit effects.

Pajamas and beach wear had a prominent place in the fashion show, including wrap-around dresses, beach wraps, bathing suits and parasols. The fabrics featured for these uses were terry cloth, printed broadcloth, duck, denim, mesh, pique, gingham, suede cloth, India prints and lisle knit.

Mill Village Activities

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs—"Aunt Becky."

MONROE, N. C.

MANETTA MILLS—MANY TALENTED PEOPLE—ARTISTS
AND POETS—ALL ENCOURAGED BY C. W. WALTON,
TREASURER

Manetta Mills is one of our favorite places. Mr. C. W. Walton, assistant secretary and treasurer, is one of our best friends. He has a wholesome influence over his employees who consider him a real "buddy," for he is genuinely interested in everything concerning them. He has found a lot of natural born artistic and literary talent among the operatives, and "Manettism," the cute little mill paper, often carries poems and pictures contributed by workers.

"The Capitol at Washington," painted by Marie Dorsey after a visit there, and "Peace and Plenty," by P. H. Williams, outside man, are exceptionally fine. "Peace and Plenty" shows a country home at dusk, and cows waiting at a pasture gate.

Willie McGinnis, a 15-year-old girl, writes really good verse. "Night," "What the Church Bell Says," and "A Jagged Evening Picture" are some of her best.

Then there's "Monkey Hips," whose wit is always breaking out and livening things up. He is Roy Monroe, around 16, and when out of school is Mr. Walton's shadow. Here are a few funnygraphs by "Monkey Hips" and published in The Manettism:

"They say it don't do much good to spank a girl of fifteen, but I'll bet it is lots of fun."

"Why is a kiss over a telephone like a straw hat? Because neither is felt."

"The best thing about always telling the truth is that you don't have to remember what you told."

"It is not what you say that counts, but how you say it, when you say it, and who you say it to?"

"Monkey Hips" was my escort over the mill and a dandy good one. He escorted me to Major Long's lunch and drink stand in the mill and left me there till he could find a party. Mr. Long treated me to the first ice cream sandwich I ever tasted, and it was fine. But I felt like a traitor to "Uncle Hamp," who was out in the car, hot and thirsty, while I was cool and feasting.

I began to think I'd have to leave without seeing Superintendent R. A. Willis, Jr., a progressive and genial young man, who is well liked by all who know him; but Monkey Hips found him at last.

A new well 144 feet deep has just been completed, and will pump drinking water over the mill.

G. W. McKenzie, carder and spinner, looks better than when he was at Aragon Mill, Rock Hill, 15 or 16 years ago. He is the proud father of twin boys—9 years old—beside others.

H. H. Brown is overseer of weaving. Had not seen him in years, though he looks no older.

J. S. Polk is overseer of cloth room and is surrounded by pretty girls and bedspreads. J. M. Carroll is master mechanic.

The Manetta Mills have recently received an order for 100,000 spreads and 40,000 blankets.

MONROE MILLS CO., AND UNION (ICEMORLEE) MILLS CO., TAKING ON NEW LIFE AND MAKING IMPROVEMENTS

These two mills now belong to the Johnston Mill Co. chain, and have a fine class of workers. C. M. Powell, general superintendent of Johnston Mills Co., and J. W. McArver, superintendent of the mills here, were both busy, but had time to be courteous.

At Monroe Mills Co., W. M. Alexander is office man; W. B. Harris is day overseer. He is a brother of the well known "Bob" Harris, of Lowell. W. B. had just returned from a Charlotte hospital where he underwent an operation which saved him from deafness. E. C. Ware is night overseer.

At the Union Mills Co., U. C. Davis is overseer carding; J. H. Fagan, former overseer of spinning, had resigned, and a Mr. Roberts, of Lowell, was to take charge of spinning Monday of last week. W. C. Workman is master mechanic.

M. M. Tuttle, secretary and treasurer, is another genial gentleman whom it is always a pleasure to meet.

These mills make yarns of various kinds—20s to 40s ply, hosiery and underwear yarns.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

We stopped first at Entwistle No. 1 and was pleased to find R. C. Heyward, superintendent. He is a Christian gentleman if there ever was one, and will merit and win the good will and confidence of his people.

Another new man here is W. W. Harris, overseer of spinning, who came here from a similar position with Poe Mills, at Greenville, S. C. He is a courteous, obliging and affable young man.

C. I. Wrafe is overseer carding and when he paid for his subscription he had to hunt through a roll of tens and twenties "big enough to choke a cow" for a couple of ones!

W. C. Rowland is overseer weaving—and is always ready with a smile and every assistance for "Aunt Becky." A. R. Ferguson is second hand and a real live wire.

John Gay, master mechanic, is a small man on a big job—but he runs it. He had one eye bandaged; the doctor had just removed a piece of steel from it but the sight was not damaged.

"Uncle Hamp" and I were pleased to meet one of the Messrs. Entwistle—"W. H.," I think—a very genteel, cultured, refined and gracious gentleman. We liked him.

The office man—have forgotten his name—and all connected with the Entwistle Mills are just as nice as they can be. It is a real joy to rub shoulders with them.

At Entwistle No. 2 (Roberdell), J. M. Currie is the superintendent; Chas. Jones, carder; B. L. Dawkins, spinner; C. J. Waldrop, weaver; J. R. Ephland, overseer cloth room; C. J. Williams, master mechanic.

About everyone here had already renewed their subscriptions, so all I could do was to visit them a little.

The nice office has been converted into a Baby Clinic for the county, with three doctors on duty one day each week. This is proving very helpful to mothers in the

village who are glad to learn better methods on caring for their little ones. The office is well furnished and is a credit to the community and to the county.

HANNAH PICKETT MILLS

Mr. Cole was busy and Mr. Jenkins, the general superintendent, was away when I called and I did not have time to go back.

At No. 2 I found my friend, M. T. Poovey (recently of Dillon), assistant superintendent. Mr. J. W. Jenkins is general superintendent. Most of the officials, superintendents and overseers at both mills have their names on our subscription list.

B. F. McClure, overseer carding at No. 2 invited us to his nice home. We used to visit Mr. and Mrs. McClure in Mill News days, and they are the same good friends as always. Mrs. McClure is a real home maker. It seemed strange to find Kathleen married and a mother, and Mozell a grown young lady.

WADESBORO, N. C.

WADE MFG. CO.

This is one of the nicest mills in the State, and the product is high quality and lovely patterns of flannel.

There have been no changes here in overseers for a long time. Superintendent I. B. Covington knows how to pick men and how to keep them. He is keen on good citizenship, and to have a position or a "job" here is proof of good character.

To "get drunk" or be "immoral" means to get away in a hurry, and everyone knows it. So, Wade Mill people are highly respected.

Miss Myrtle Maple, 15, daughter of the overseer spinning, left in June with Miss Bessie Maple, her aunt, for Salt Lake City, Utah, and other places. She is now back in Idaho, and wants to stay till fall in order to visit all places possible. We hope she has been taking notes and that she will write a letter about her travels for this page.

Let's Exercise Discretion

If the cotton mills of the county do not go wild over the bit of news business that has been developing, start all the plants to running day and night and glut the market again, we may expect a reasonable degree of profitable business for awhile.

As is commonly known, stocks and shelves are low, and buying has been from hand to mouth for the past year or two. No one has cared to stock up with a lot of goods when the price might drop at any time leaving a load of high priced unsalable merchandise on hands.

With the short cotton crop predicted, there is every indication to believe that the fear of being caught short will be dissipated and that buyers will begin to lay in new stocks of goods. Already there are indications that the yarn buyers are hastening to buy before prices go up too fast. A Philadelphia dispatch reads thus:

"Local cotton yarn houses found awaiting them today the largest week-end accumulation of carded, combed and mercerized yarn inquiries this year, most customers seeking initial spot or early deliveries, indicating that many manufacturers using sale yarns are getting orders from their wholesale and retail outlets.

"This sudden acceleration of the demand for spot yarn meets a condition where supply has been drawn down

materially by the active buying of the last five weeks. This leads yarn interests to look for an early 'squeeze' in prices of the most wanted deliveries. Some houses have stopped vacations in order to handle the rush of orders and shipping instructions.

"Yarn interests are electrified by the prospect of a \$90,000,000 banking-manufacturing group taking over the surplus cotton held by the farm board."

If there could be some restraint thrown around the operation of the mills and plants to keep them from overloading the market, we would soon see a stabilization of prices at a fair mark. Just as soon as good business develops, many of the spinners cut loose with abandon and run night and day to get ahead of the other fellow, to put his product on the market a little cheaper and undersell him. This practice has well nigh ruined the industry. When policies like this are abandoned, we shall see a return of reasonable prosperity in the cotton mill business. Otherwise, it will be a case of the survival of the fittest and devil take the hindmost.—*Gastonia Gazette*.

Hosiery Output Gains; Stocks Lower

Washington.—Production of hosiery in 377 mills increased from 3,923,358 dozen pairs in May to 4,116,095 dozen pairs in June, while stocks on hand at the month-end declined from 9,113,777 dozen pairs to 9,033,857 dozen pairs, the Department of Commerce reports. In knit underwear, shipments and unfilled orders gained for June.

Production of women's full-fashioned hosiery increased from 1,595,360 dozen pairs to 1,759,646. Other statistics on this branch with data for May given in parentheses orders, 1,843,258 (1,817,506); cancellations, 35,589 (42,985); net shipments 1,791,950 (1,789,738); unfilled orders e. o. m., 437,215 (421,496); stocks, e. o. m., 2,762,200 (2,829,668).

Statistics on orders and shipments in the underwear division are:

Current months—	May	June
Unfilled orders	1,302,373	1,273,384
Orders	854,495	1,010,886
Totals	2,156,868	2,284,270
Shipments	870,174	963,790
Cancellations	13,310	14,200
Totals	883,484	977,990
Unfilled orders e. o. m.	1,273,384	1,306,280

The Weaver

(By Walter Hertel)

Into the growing fabric of my life
I weave the shining threads of friendships new;
I try to make a passing fair design
Of every creed—of men both good and true.

I have no thread to spare, e'en if I would
Cast one aside as foreign to the rest;
Each one is indispensable to me—
In color and in quality, the best.

When night shall cast a shadow o'er my loom,
Mute witness I have done the best I could,
I hope to stand beside the Master's chair
And hear Him say my humble work is good.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

COTTON MILL FOR SALE

8500 Spindles, 260 Looms, 360 H. P. New Diesel Engine, Brick Buildings, Good Tenant Houses, Good Labor Conditions. Exceedingly cheap—Good terms—Low Taxes. For further information write C. M., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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12,000 No. 4, Dixon One Piece saddles
3,000 4½x6½ fibre head spools
2,500,000-10-in. straight steel heddles
10-in. roving cans 35 cents each
Large quantity 4x5 and 4x6 wood head spools
12-7x3½ Whitin speeders
10-Hopedale fancy twistlers, new attachments
Write, wire or telephone your inquiries
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Can Save 42.5 Cents Per Bale On New Rate

Raleigh, N. C.—The North Carolina Cotton Growers Co-operative Association will save an average of 42.5 cents per bale on transportation of its cotton this season under a low-

er schedule of freight rates which go into effect September 6, I. M. Porter, branch traffic manager of the American Cotton Co-operative Association, said.

Based on an estimated volume equal to the ten-year average of 120,000 bales annually, the State co-op would save about \$50,000 this year.

Rail rates on cotton this season will average around \$1.25 per bale, this season, and will be less than half what they were in 1930 when the co-operative used trucks, rather than freight cars, to transport its cotton and saved about \$90,000.

The larger truck lines will adjust their rates to agree with those of the rail lines on cotton, Porter said.

Cotton Ginnings Total 251,183 Bales

Washington.—Bureau of the Census reports 251,183 running bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1932 prior to August 16, as compared with 90,608 in the corresponding period last year and 572,810 in the similar 1930 period. These figures include 71,063 bales of the crop of 1932, ginned prior to August 1, which were counted in the supply for the season of 1931-32 compared with 7,307 and 78,188 bales of the crops of 1931 and 1930, respectively.

	1932	1931	1930
Alabama	776	3,629	21,037
Arizona	—	232	411
Florida	211	1,072	5,479
Georgia	7,394	10,879	53,752
Louisiana	1,342	1,074	20,411
Mississippi	—	70	5,175
Texas	241,096	73,613	466,036
All other States	364	39	509

U. S. total 251,183 90,608 572,810

Statistics embodied in this report include 3,617 round bales for 1932; 673 for 1931, and 12,211 for 1930.

The 1932 statistics in this report are subject to revision when checked against the individual returns of ginneries being transmitted by mail.

Riverside & Dan River Advance Prices on Lines

Riverside & Dan River Mills have announced that all its goods would be advanced in price, effective at once. Fabrics included in the change are: Riverside Plaids, Playcloth, 28 and 36-inch chambrays, coverts, sheetings, sheets and pillow cases and Birdseye diaper cloths.

Officials said the extent of the increases varied with each fabric.

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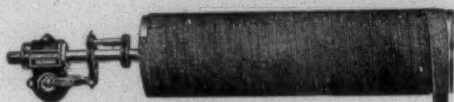
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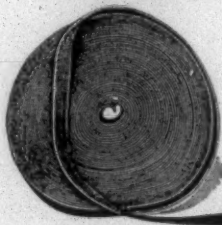


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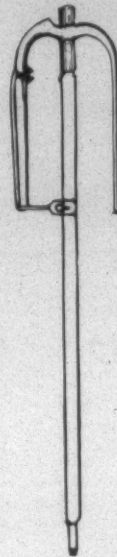
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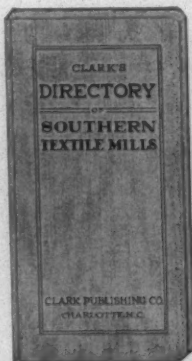
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